[illegible]

Honey, mainly in the form of honey-wine, is prepared not so much for private consumption as for social gatherings. [illegible]

The principal standard of wealth is really a man's skill as trapper, hunter, and bee-keeper. [illegible]

The transitional stage which the Dorobo had reached by [illegible] is that from hunting to agriculture, [illegible]

[illegible]

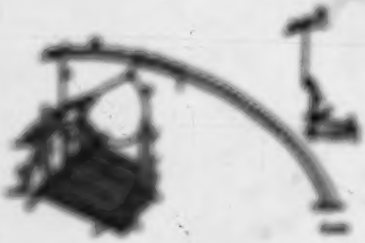

Fig. 8. A Simpler Kind of Springe. This trap has no "trigger-peg". The animal treads on the platform and by so doing presses it against the upright D, to which loose E is attached, thus releasing the loose and allowing the bent stick D to spring upright and tighten the noose round the neck of the quarry. 224

when an animal treads on it, allowing the loose to slip over the top and thus release the bent stick D.

Hunting parties might be made up by as many as eight men, though [476]
I think that probably four or five was a more usual number. A common practice was for half the party to work along one bank of a stream and the rest along the other bank, so that if there was nothing on one side, those on the other side might be more successful; or if the quarry got across the stream, the men on the other side would be able to deal with it. When a kill was made, [364]
all the hunters assembled. The animal was skinned, the meat cut up, and [252]
some of it eaten on the spot, either raw, or partly cooked by laying it across a rough wooden framework over a fire. The rest of the meat was divided [251]
among them and taken home. In the best days, when meat was plentiful, [499]
what was left over was dried and kept either as a reserve or else exchanged [495]
with the Nandi for bananas and millet. A chunk of dried meat (sirikwa) about 2 ft. square, was sold for about 20 lbs. of grain. Meat is cut into strips [251]
(ot, plural otinek) which are laid out on the drying tray or left over the fire to be smoke-cured after being dried on the roof of a hut or in the fork of a tree.

c) Agriculture

Since they can no longer hunt, and present conditions are[illegible] not 241
favourable for the acquisition of cattle on a large scale (even if the Dorobo 177
had the means of so doing), the adoption of agriculture has become an economic necessity, and methods, implements, and seed have been obtained from the Nandi. This change from hunting to agriculture has taken place virtually between the years 1927 and 1938. In the first of these years the area cultivated by them was so small as to be negligible; but by the latter year their lives were, as we have seen, to a great deal centred on agriculture. And as with hunting in the old days, so with agriculture to-day, the growing of crops is naturally regulated by the wet and dry seasons and the main [221]
divisions of the agricultural year are:

January to April: preparation of the land.
April-May: planting.
September: reaping.

[illegible] This refers to the years 1938-39.